





## Edinburgh conference urges improved health training programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan took part in a world conference on medical education which was held in Edinburgh, U.K., between August 7 and 12, 1988 and sponsored by the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Children's Fund, the U.N. Development Programme and the Scottish Development Agency.

The Jordanian delegation included Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, president of the University of Jordan and Dr. Qandil Shaker, director of the university's educational centre for the development of human resources employed in the health sector.

Majali said that the conference was attended by more than 150 prominent world figures in health education, aimed to introduce basic changes to health training and medical care to enable this profession to cope with communities' new needs and requirements.

The conference discussed recommendations passed by several world conferences which call on national organisations and health authorities to introduce measures that would raise the standard of medical education. The conference endorsed the Edinburgh Declaration (see below) which emphasises a set of recommendations in this respect, Majali said.

He said that this declaration urged world governments and medical organisations to link their medical educational policies with the needs of the local community and to set up an Edinburgh-based medical education centre to promote the articles of the declaration.

According to Majali, the conference urged health ministers to cooperate closely with ministries of higher education and medical schools to work out strategies based on the needs of the local community and to carry out medical research work that will promote the general health situation.

Dr. Shaker said that the conference discussed a number of amendments which should be introduced into the medical profession, paving the way for more attention and care to be given to dangerous diseases.

He said that the delegations insisted that health services should be made available to all citizens in any country regardless of their income and financial means.

### THE EDINBURGH DECLARATION

THOUSANDS suffer and die every day from diseases which are preventable, curable or self-inflicted and millions have no ready access to health care of any kind. Such facts have produced a mounting concern in medical education about equity in health care, the humane delivery of health services, and the cost to society.

This concern has generated momentum from national and regional debates that have involved large numbers of individuals from many levels of medical education and health services in most countries of the world, and has been brought into sharp focus by conference theme papers which address basic issues faced by these groups. It also reflects the convictions of a growing number of medical teachers and medical students, medical doctors and other health professionals and the general public around the globe.

The steady forward march of medicine is mainly the fruit of the research which sustains it, and a century of scientific research continues to bring rich rewards; but man needs more than science alone, and it is to meeting the needs of the human race as a whole, and of the whole person, that medical educators must now address themselves.

The aim of medical education is to produce doctors who will promote the health of all people, not merely deliver curative services to those who can afford it, or those for whom it is readily available. That aim is not being realised in many places despite the enormous progress that has been made during this century in the biomedical sciences. This problem is not new, but prior efforts to introduce greater social awareness into academic medical schools have not been notably successful.

These views indicate that many of the improvements can be achieved by action within the medical school itself, namely to:

1. Enlarge the range of settings in which educational programmes are conducted, to include all health resources of the community, not hospitals alone.
2. Ensure continuity of learning throughout life by shifting emphasis from the didactic methods so widespread now to self-directed and independent study as well as tutorial methods.
3. Build both curriculum and examination systems to ensure the achievement of professional competence and social values, not merely the retention and recall of information.

4. Ensure that curriculum content reflects national health priorities and the availability of affordable resources.
5. Train teachers as educators, not content experts alone, and reward excellence in this field as fully as excellence in biomedical research or clinical practice.
6. Complement instruction about the management of patients with increased emphasis about promotion of health and prevention of disease.
7. Integrate education in science and education in practice using problem solving in clinical and community settings as a base for learning.
8. In the selection of medical students employ methods that go beyond intellectual ability and academic achievement, to include measures of personal qualities.

Other improvements require wider involvement:

1. Encourage and facilitate cooperation between the ministries of health, ministries of education, community health services and other relevant bodies in joint policy development, programme planning, implementation and review.
2. Ensure admission policies that match the numbers of students trained with national needs for doctors.
3. Increase the opportunity for joint learning, research and service with other health and health related professions.

Reform of medical education requires more than agreement; it requires a widespread commitment to action, vigorous leadership and political will. In some settings financial support will inevitably be required, but we believe that much can be achieved by a redefinition of priorities, and a reallocation of what is now available.

By this declaration we pledge ourselves and call on others to join us in a sustained and organised programme to alter the character of medical education so that it truly meets the defined needs of the society in which it is situated. We also pledge ourselves to create the organisational framework required for these solemn words to be translated into sustained and effective action. The stage is set; the time for action is upon us.

World Conference on Medical Education of the World Federation for Medical Education

## Jordan seeks W. German help to improve seeds

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) is seeking West German technical assistance to develop agricultural production and promote the work of agricultural machinery maintenance stations in a number of Jordanian regions.

The subject was discussed in detail Monday by JCO Director General Mervid Al Tai and a visiting West German team at a meeting which also directed its attention to the question of increasing the volume of wheat and barley seeds available to farmers.

The two sides discussed the prospect of expanding a current project to produce improved seeds, including lentils and chick peas, and to provide technical assistance to farmers in the Irbid Governorate. At a later stage, they said, assistance would be extended to other governorates.

Tal also expressed the JCO's desire to have the services mandate of West German experts employed on JCO's agricultural projects extended to the end of 1990.

They also discussed promoting the work of working women in rural regions and supporting national projects, including the production of bee-hooney and fish.

Following the meeting with the experts, Tal said the improved seed project began in Jordan in 1981 with assistance from the West German government to help give a bumper cereal harvest in the Kingdom.

The project involved setting up stations in Madaba and Irbid to sterilise seeds. Work is underway for another station near Karak, Tal noted.

He said these stations conduct field experiments by planting improved seeds of wheat and barley in a number of regions by providing guidance to local farmers on modern agricultural methods. In addition, these stations supply farm implements and seeds and supervise the production process, Tal said.

Experimental seeds have been grown in Madaba, Irbid, Karak, Jordan Valley, Mafrqa and Zarqa governorates.

The exploited areas this year produced 198 tonnes of wheat and 70 tonnes of barley in the Madaba region, 823 tonnes of wheat and 190 tonnes of barley in Irbid, 371 tonnes of wheat in Karak, eight tonnes of wheat in the Jordan Valley and 16 tonnes of wheat in the Mafrqa Governorate, Tal pointed out.

He said the JCO will organise an exhibition in Karak to display samples of improved seeds.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation projects include the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (established in 1980), which sponsors scholarships, fellowships and training programmes in fields vital to Jordan's development, the Jubilee School, an independent co-educational school which will provide 600 exceptional students with a unique academic opportunity at the secondary level, the Pioneer Programme for Gifted Students, the Music Conservatory, the

## Jordan celebrates Queen's birthday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Today, Tuesday, 23 August, marks the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein.

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor were married on June 15, 1978. Queen Noor has given birth to four children: Her Royal Highnesses Prince Hamzah, Prince Hashim, Princess Iman and Princess Raiyah. This year marks their tenth wedding anniversary.

Queen Noor has concentrated her efforts on promoting social, cultural, environmental and community development objectives, within the framework of Jordan's overall national development plans and aspirations. The Noor Al Hussein Foundation was created by Royal Decree on September 4, 1985 to consolidate and administer the Queen's projects, to research new methods of socio-cultural development and to tailor new projects to enhance the effectiveness of Jordan's human talent and expertise in the fields of education, culture and the arts, the environment, training, child health and welfare, women's needs and community development.

Her Majesty's activities this past year have exemplified the range of issues and concerns in which she is personally involved, at home and abroad. Domestic programmes included launching environmental preservation campaigns in the Jordan Valley and Aqaba; promoting the development of natural reserves and of environmentally and culturally sensitive tourist facilities in Wadi Rum; surveying basic human needs in a typical rural community, at Sweimeh in the Jordan Valley; formulating integrated and indigenous community development programmes in rural villages, such as South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley; and establishing the Jubilee School for exceptional secondary students.

Queen Noor also has actively promoted Jordan internationally this past year by inaugurating various antiquities exhibitions in West Germany and Austria, an art exhibition in London, and a Salute to Jordan evening at the Wolf Trap Ball near Washington, D.C. During official visits to Switzerland, Finland, the Soviet Union, Italy, France, Germany, Austria, and Pakistan, Queen Noor initiated contacts which have led to bilateral cooperation programmes in the fields of handicrafts, music and the arts, theatre, environment and tourism.

The Noor Al Hussein Foundation projects include the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education (established in 1980), which sponsors scholarships, fellowships and training programmes in fields vital to Jordan's development, the Jubilee School, an independent co-educational school which will provide 600 exceptional students with a unique academic opportunity at the secondary level, the Pioneer Programme for Gifted Students, the Music Conservatory, the

Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, and the Jordan Society.

Her Majesty's special attention to child care, women and community development is reflected in a number of the Foundation's projects: The Children's Museum; the Institute for Child Health and Development, the SOS Children's Village in Amman, a model village designed to provide a more natural family atmosphere for orphans and abandoned children; the National Children's Hospital; the Centre for Early Childhood Education; the Arab Children's Congress, an annual cultural programme for children from all over the Arab world which emphasises their common Arab heritage and enhances their appreciation of the cultural life and heritage in Jordan; the Al Noor Project for the Development of Rural Areas; the Project for the Integration of Women in Social Development; and the Traditional Crafts Industry.



Her Majesty the Queen started an Arab children gathering project that convenes in Jordan every year to promote better understanding among Arab youth (File photo)

## Steady, earnest, energetic

The Industrial Guide of Jordan, 1988 Edition, The Hawk Publishing Company Ltd, Nicosia, 1988, 185 pages, JD 10.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER as a first definition of "industry" lists "diligence". Under "diligent" the same dictionary speaks of "steady, earnest and energetic" effort. This clutch of adjectives is a fair qualification of what industry in the economic sense is all about. The second most important economic breakthrough in the history of the human race (after the neolithic farming upheaval), the Industrial Revolution which began in England in the latter half of the 18th century and had spread a 100 years later to what is now the rich North of the world, was certainly steady, earnest and energetic. For the first time, men, if not mankind, became partial masters of their economic fate.

Spreading out from Europe, North America and Japan, industrialisation established a world economic system based on their manufacturing dominance. The less fortunate South, whether colonised as in the last years of the 19th century or emerging into political freedom after World War II was decidedly non-industrial. With the exception of handicrafts and a few isolated industries, the Third World was not in the business of manufacturing. And those various things happened (nobody is quite sure what, given the absence of perspective) to push the developing countries in the direction of industrialisation. By the early 80s a new term was added to the jargon of economists: NIC — newly industrialising countries. Prominent among these are the "Four Tigers" of East Asia (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan) but many other states

have achieved a certain measure of industrial growth.

The list of NICs is getting longer in Latin America, South and East Europe and other places. But this is not necessarily true of the Middle East, or is it? The Tigers of the Pacific rim are much more energetic than the camels of Southwest Asia and North Africa but both the latter are certainly steady and earnest.

### BOOK REVIEW

From modest beginnings in the 1950s industry in our region has now grown to levels undreamed of three decades ago. The Gulf is big in petrochemicals and North Africa isn't doing too badly in processed foods and a widening range of other products. The artisanal crafts of Syria are transforming themselves into some interesting modern manufactures while the Lebanese forge ahead with exports of jewelry and clothing. Jordan is somewhere in the middle of the pack, as a glance at the Industrial Guide's '88 edition will confirm. The book's less than couple of hundred pages are full of information on the country's expanding industrial sector as well as the economy and other matters of interest to a businessman. And the industrial index is full of minor surprises which are worthy of a local version of Trivial Pursuit: Did you know for example that the country has 10 firms manufacturing zips, as well as five producers of vitamins and 13 of artificial leather?

It's easy to be frivolous about the Third World; as a Third Worlder I have the right to be so. But on a more serious note the figures speak of something of a boom: The industrial sector generated no less than JD 332 million (\$85m) last year and averaged 18 per cent of GDP

annually between 1981 and '86. In 1987 and for the first time industrial revenue surpassed that of wholesale and retail trade added together with sectoral revenue from restaurants and hotels. Though industry in Jordan is still an infant it is now looking forward to a boisterous adolescence. Signs of this are emerging in the increasing talk of protection for local manufactures against foreign imports. Industry and Trade Minister Hamdi Tahaa has recently urged a review of protectionist laws to determine periods of protection and specific products requiring it. Tahaa says: "We are only in favour of protection that helps the productive sector and the country. This is what should direct our thinking." The makings of a lively debate are all there. Jordan is not Europe, nor is Amman Detroit or Birmingham. But it seems Jordanian industry is here to stay. Timely and accurate, the Industrial Guide thus fills an important gap.

Its five chapters deal with general facts and figures, the economy of Jordan, the industrial sector, economic statistics and local business laws. These are followed by indices covering manufactured goods, raw materials and advertisers, as well as an alphabetical listing of industrial companies. The Industrial Guide of Jordan is thus a must for academics, businessmen, professionals and serious generalists. We can forgive its few misprints and sometimes stilted English, just as we might temporarily overlook products of the steady, earnest and energetic Jordanian industrial sector which (we hope temporarily) do not come up to international standards.

Riad Al Khouri

The reviewer is a Beirut-based economist and businessman.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 72111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

- 16:00 ..... Koran
- 16:30 ..... Cartoons
- 18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic
- 18:05 ..... Programme on world news
- 18:20 ..... Religious programme
- 19:25 ..... Agricultural programme
- 19:45 ..... Programme review
- 20:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 20:30 ..... Arabic series
- 21:30 ..... Programme review
- 21:45 ..... Varieties programme
- 22:15 ..... Programme on expatriates
- 23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

#### PROGRAMME TWO

- 17:30 ..... Les Mondes en Vous
- 19:00 ..... News in French
- 19:15 ..... Antipodians on Jordan
- 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew
- 19:45 ..... Varieties programme
- 20:00 ..... News in Arabic
- 20:30 ..... News Bulletin
- 21:10 ..... Floedide
- 22:00 ..... News in English
- 22:20 ..... Hunter
- 23:10 ..... Perfect Spy

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 950 KHz. SW Tel: 72111-19

#### 07:00

- 07:00 ..... Light Music
- 07:30 ..... Newscast
- 08:00 ..... Morning Show
- 09:00 ..... News Summary
- 11:00 ..... Just a Minute
- 12:00 ..... News Summary
- 12:05 ..... 30 Minute Theatre
- 13:00 ..... News Summary
- 13:05 ..... Pop Session Contd.
- 13:30 ..... News Bulletin
- 14:15 ..... 30 Minute Theatre
- 14:30 ..... 30 Minute Theatre
- 15:00 ..... Concert Hour
- 16:00 ..... News Summary
- 16:05 ..... Instrumentals
- 16:30 ..... Old Favourites
- 17:00 ..... Pop Talk
- 17:30 ..... Pop Session
- 18:00 ..... News Summary
- 18:05 ..... Trip Twenty
- 18:30 ..... News Bulletin
- 19:00 ..... News Desk
- 19:30 ..... Date with a Star
- 20:00 ..... Evening Show
- 21:00 ..... News Summary
- 21:05 ..... Evening Show Contd.

### WORLDNET

(At the American Cultural Centre)

- 06:00 ..... America Today
- 11:00 ..... Newsline
- 12:00 ..... Hour USA
- 13:00 ..... America Today
- 14:00 ..... Omm: The New Frontier
- 14:30 ..... National Gallery of Art Special
- 15:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: U.S. Olympic Team
- 16:00 ..... Worldnet Dialogue: U.S. Trade Bill
- 17:00 ..... Art in English
- 17:30 ..... Life in the Universe: The Ingredients for Space Travel

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

#### 07:00

- 07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Without Strings
- 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial
- News 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 News
- 08:45 News 09:00 Book Choice 09:05 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30
- Hitting the High Notes 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours: News Summary
- 10:30 The Seven Ages of Shakespeare
- 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Health
- Matters 11:30 Beeethoven 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15
- The World Today 12:30 Financial News followed by Sports Roundup
- 12:45 Glynedbourne The Early Years 12:50 News Summary followed by The Pop Science Programme 13:30
- Pilgrim's Progress 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 Sports
- world 14:25 Sportsround 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15
- Multitrack 1: Top 20 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network
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- 17:45 Without Strings 18:00 Radio Newscast 18:15 A Jolly Good Show
- 19:00 World News 19:09 News About Britain 19:15 Omnibus 19:45 The
- World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 Commentary 20:15 Citizens 20:45
- Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Development '88 22:00 Outlook, opening with News Summary 22:30
- Stock Market Report 22:45 Report on Religion 23:00 World News 23:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:30

### Meridian 24:00

News-Summary followed by Country Stories 00:15 Guitar Workshop 00:30 The Cross and the Switchblade 00:45 Morning News 09:10 The World Today 01:25 Book Choice 01:30

### VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

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Kheif Al Fayed, (second from left), then left to right, Bahjat Al Talhoumi, Hani Khasawneh and Soviet counsellor Sergei Butshenko Sunday evening at a celebration marking 25 years of Jordanian-Soviet ties.

## Jordan commemorates 25 years of Soviet ties

AMMAN (Petra) — The 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union was celebrated Monday at the Royal Cultural Centre with Jordanian calls for further cooperation between the two countries.

The celebration, attended by Senate member Bahjat Al Talhoumi, Senator Akef Al Fayed and Minister of Information Hani Khasawneh, included speeches by Jordanians and Soviets, the latter represented by Sergei Keer Butshenko, the Soviet embassy counsellor in Amman.

Talhoumi, the president of Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, outlined the development of cooperation and bilateral relations between the two countries since 1963. He said that these relations "have progressed very well as a result of His Majesty King Hussein's continued state visits to the Soviet Union."

Talhoumi said that Jordan maintains good relations with different countries of the world based on solid foundations that include peaceful coexistence, freedom, equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the other country's internal affairs. "This method of dealing have added much to Soviet-Jordanian relations," Talhoumi said.

Talhoumi praised the Soviet

society, praised the effective role of the society in furthering cooperation with the Soviet societies, which allow for increasing cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Fayed, in the name of the society, saluted King Hussein and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and congratulated them on the occasion of the silver jubilee, which commemorates the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Khasawneh dwelt on his six year service as ambassador to the Soviet Union and pointed out that he has never faced any problems with the Soviet officials. "The position of the Soviet officials was always steadfast in condemning Israeli occupation and calling for a just and durable peace," Khasawneh said.

He said that the Soviet Union has always been supportive of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian position which supports the Arabs' just causes especially the Palestinian problem and hoped for further cooperation between the two countries.

Fayed, the vice president of the people and the aims of their struggle, personified in the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

Khasawneh pointed to the ethics that the Soviet Union has displayed in calling for the establishment of friendly relations with all countries on equal footing and "non-interference in internal affairs regardless of differing political and cultural theories adopted by those countries."

The minister said that during his residence in the Soviet Union as ambassador he witnessed the Soviet Union's implementation of these ethics in its relations with Jordan. He cited an incident with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev when he was addressing Jordan's Hussein.

"Brezhnev said that countries are not measured by their population or size only, but also by the ability of their leaders; we consider His Majesty King Hussein as one of those leaders who has great leadership qualities," Khasawneh recalled.

Khasawneh recalled the positive role of the Circassians in Jordan and their ancestry in the Soviet Union which has "greatly improved the friendship between the two countries."

The information minister praised the efforts of the friendship society, especially the role of the president and deputy president, which have turned the establishment into one most re-

spected by the Jordanian people.

Butshenko expressed his country's pride in the Soviet-Jordanian relations and the results it has produced in reaching a common ground on world issues most important of which are the issues of war and peace, the Palestinian problem and Arab-Israeli conflict in general.

The Soviet charge d'affaires added that King Hussein's latest visit to the Soviet Union and his talks with Soviet leader Gorbachev has reached a stage beyond rhetorical speeches and has entered a stage of practical application and joint efforts for an international peace conference on the Middle East and dialogue on the Afghanistan problem and the Iran-Iraq war.

Butshenko pointed out that the Soviet steadfast position on issues pertaining to the Arab World were embodied in a Soviet call for a just and durable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

"Building a political bridge between Moscow and Amman goes back to Jordan's openness to the world and its understanding of the importance of international cooperation," Butshenko said. He added that Jordan is the first Arab country to publish Gorbachev's book Perestroika.

## 80% pass community colleges' comprehensive examinations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Higher Education Monday announced the final results of the community colleges' comprehensive examinations for 1988 and said that 80.25 per cent of those who took the examinations have passed.

The ministry's secretary general Ahmad Al Tal, who made the announcement at a press conference, said that those who passed constituted 89.54 per cent of students in educational profession, 47.35 per cent of the engineering profession, 83.54 per cent in the social profession, 76.31 per cent in the commercial profession, 74.29 per cent in the agricultural field, 86.82 per cent in the paramedical professions and 32.69 per cent in the engineering profession.

According to Tal the total number of students sitting for this year's examination was 16,560 of whom 13,289 passed the final examination to receive their diplomas which are to be endorsed by the Ministry of Higher Education that organises and supervises the examinations.

Dr. Tal said that the average number of successful students this year was higher than in previous years because of the higher aver-

age and due to the nature of examinations on the other. In addition, teachers employed by community colleges in Jordan have been entrusted with the task of marking the students examination papers, Dr. Tal noted.

According to ministry regulations, he said, those who failed

would have the right to apply for a repeat in the coming academic year. This step, he said, would enable 1,505 out of 3,036 failures in last year's examination to pass the 1988 examinations.

The students who took the examinations came from 57 private and public community colleges in all over the Kingdom.



Ministry of Higher Education Secretary-General Ahmad Al Tal addresses a press conference Monday (Petra photo)

## Ministry starts implementing new regulations for Palestinians' passports

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Interior Rajai Dajani has issued instructions to the Passports and Civil Registration Department to implement regulations concerning passports for West Bankers and Gaza Strip citizens, according to an announcement Saturday by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Al Dustour Arabic daily

quoted Dajani as saying that temporary passports for Palestinians are no different in form from those given to Jordanians, except in terms of their validity.

He said Palestinian citizens have already started sending in applications for these passports.

The paper also quoted Dajani as saying that Palestinians holding green cards issued by Jordanian authorities upon crossing the bridges into the East Bank would

not be allowed to stay here for more than a month, according to the prime minister's instructions. But, he said, those who carry yellow cards and have their permanent residence in the East Bank will not be affected by these measures.

According to Dajani, regulations governing visits to Jordan by West Bank citizens had not changed nor has the status of expatriates holding yellow cards.

The minister said the 1988 election law is currently being studied to introduce amendments regarding the registration of voters and new constituencies, a measure necessitated by Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the West Bank.

The minister denied rumours that an election date has been fixed, saying that a date could only be set after all amendments have been carried out.

## Jordan, Syria start transportation talks today

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Syrian Minister of Transport Yusef Ahmad and an accompanying delegation are expected here Tuesday on an official visit during which issues of common interest in transport will be discussed.

"The Syrian delegation has been invited to discuss means of developing and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in various issues related to transport," Transport and Communications Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan told the Jordan Times.

Members of the delegation will also take part in the meeting of the Amman-based Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company as

well as the Jordanian-Syrian Sea Transport Company which is based in Syria, according to Haj Hassan.

"Delegation members will discuss the agenda, future work plan and budgets for both companies as well as issues related to developing and increasing work between the two countries," Haj Hassan said in a telephone interview.

He added that Jordan and Syria would be signing an agreement on touristic air travel that would give the Jordanian national airline, Royal Jordanian, rights to extra flights.

Haj Hassan said the agreement would fall in line with the decision of the Jordanian-Syrian higher committee taken during its last meeting in July of this year.

## Keilani to participate in Arab unity symposium

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Musa Keilani, a former diplomat and former director of the government's press and publications department is due to participate in a symposium on Arab unity to be held in Sanaa, North Yemen, Keilani told the Jordan Times.

Dr. Keilani is going to submit a paper to the symposium entitled

"The Arab Unity: Prospects and Trials," he said.

The symposium is organised by the Beirut-based Centre for Arab Unity's Studies in cooperation with the University of Sanaa. Twenty Arab scholars are expected to take part. The symposium runs for 10 days.

### NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**JORDAN ENVOY TO INDIA:** The Council of Ministers Monday decided to appoint Dr. Suleiman Al Dajani as Jordan's ambassador to India.

**RAWABDEH:** Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh Monday said that the establishment of Greater Amman Municipality was triggered by the need to stop arbitrary construction. Delivering a lecture at the Housing Bank Complex, he said that cooperation between the municipality and the citizens went through several stages, solved problems smoothly, and attained further achievements in several fields.

**SENTENCED:** The general military governor Monday endorsed a military court sentence condemning Tawfiq Saleh Laimoun for hashish trafficking. He was sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment and a fine of JD 350.

**MORE TELEPHONE LINES:** The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) installed 29,672 additional telephone lines in the Zarqa region. The TCC department said that the project entails the installation of two electronic telephone exchanges at the cost of JD 9.8 million.

**ELECTIONS:** The committee in charge of registering electorates for the Karak municipal elections Monday assumed its duties. The elections will be held on November 26.

## WHAT'S GOING ON EXHIBITIONS

- \* Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul at the Women's Federation in Irbid.
- \* Arabic calligraphy and art exhibition by Faisal Ashour at the Housing Bank Complex.

### FILMS

- \* American Ballet Film at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

## USAID grants \$100,000 for reserve

## Ajloun gets back its deers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The steep slopes of the Ajloun hill country will soon welcome back some original residents of its wooded terrain. Under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), the Persian fallow deer and the roe deer will be reintroduced to their natural habitat in Jordan at the newly established Zubiya Wildlife Reserve, an RSCN source announced.

The deer have been absent for some 100 years due to degradation of their natural habitat by

man.

The Persian fallow deer is an endangered species, with only some 200 animals surviving worldwide. The RSCN effort to protect and successfully breed the deer is an important contribution towards saving the species from extinction. The RSCN has already constructed deer breeding units at the reserve as well as living quarters and office space for caretakers and staff.

At ceremonies at the RSCN offices Monday, RSCN president, Anis Mouasher, accepted a

grant of \$100,000 from the United States Agency for International Development, which will cover half the cost of 30 kilometres of fencing to enclose the reserve. Attending the ceremony were the American ambassador, Roscoe S. Suddarth, USAID director, Lewis P. Reade, and other officials.

The Zubiya project has attracted support from many donors in Jordan and abroad. These include the RSCN, the World Wildlife Fund, UNESCO, and the Government of Jordan.

## Sudan aid committee in 'constant session'

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The National Committee for Solidarity with the Sudanese People will remain in constant session to help raise contributions for Sudan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat announced Monday.

Khayyat who chaired a committee meeting on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the committee chairman, said Jordan will maintain a campaign to raise in-kind and financial assistance to the Sudanese

people in the flood stricken regions where nearly 1.5 million people have been displaced.

Reviewing past activities, the minister said since the beginning of the 1985 drought and famine disaster in Sudan the committee has sent 15 medical missions, who conducted more than 4,500 surgical operations, offered treatment to some 700,000 patients and carried out vaccination campaigns in stricken areas.

In addition, the minister said, technicians sent to Sudan have

been helping the country to rebuild its airport facilities, reclaim land for farming, carry out drip irrigation projects and drill artesian wells.

At the meeting, the committee discussed proper measures to stimulate the collection of contributions in Jordan, and issued a fresh appeal to citizens and organisations to make additional donations.

Last Saturday, Jordan sent its first shipment of relief supplies to the flood-ravaged areas of Sudan.

## JILTC reports increased business

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan-Iraqi Land Transport Company (JILTC) Director-General Jamil Ibrahim announced Monday that company vehicles transported 626,404 tonnes of goods from Aqaba port to destinations in Iraq in the first half of 1988.

Ibrahim said that during the past six months the company assigned 40 trucks to transport Jordanian phosphate from Al Hassa and Al Abiad mines in the south of the country to the Aqaba

port for export.

The company has taken delivery of the first consignment of 150 trucks manufactured by the French company Renault Vehicules Industriels in accordance with a contract signed last February, and the new vehicles will boost the company's transportation facilities, Ibrahim added.

He said that once all the French trucks arrived the company would have a fleet of 900 vehicles to transport goods be-

tween Jordan and Iraq, or between either country and the rest of the Arab World.

Last month Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan received a JD 1 million cheque for Jordan representing the country's share in the company's profits for operations conducted in 1987.

The JILTC which has a JD 15 million capital, was established in 1980.

## NHF produces community development films

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Women and Development project of Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) is currently involved in the production of a series of five video kits featuring housing and development issues in which Jordanian women are involved, according to a NHF statement released here Monday.

It said that the project which aims to carry out training programmes for women in community development and management is producing the kits in cooperation with local film production companies which carry out the shoot-

ing, editing and duplicating processes.

The videos cover: Family life education involving questions of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, child spacing, breast feeding, and the like; activities of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW); small business counselling; standardisation control and patterns designs; and management and administration of small-

scale income generating schemes. Dr. Faraj Al Kamel from the U.S. Academy for Educational Development visited the NHF last week to help it forge ahead with the project, according to NHF release.

It said that the project, which is being carried out in cooperation with the GFJW, is financed by the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

Jordan Times Tel: 667171-6

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

**THE PRIVATE SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT** will be selecting Jordanian counterparts for its expatriate staff (to begin early September 1988) in the following areas:

- \* Accounting/auditing
- \* Computer services
- \* Industrial management and engineering (IME)
- \* Marketing/research/advertising
- \* General management/marketing of professional services

The successful candidate will have an appropriate university degree, work experience in Jordan, fluency in English, openness to new ideas, a commitment to professional excellence, ability to work in a team setting, leadership ability, and a willingness to make a long-term commitment to the project.

Resumes should be submitted c/o SPSP, PSD Project, Zahran Post Office, Box 830348, Amman by 27 August 1988 and must include salary history, references, the area in which applying, and earliest availability date.



## Jordan Times

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## Constructive offer

THE offer of the Soviet Union to withdraw its fleet from the Gulf in return for the withdrawal of all other foreign armadas is a good gesture that deserves serious consideration. The Soviet offer came in the wake of the official ceasefire on all fronts between Iran and Iraq. Moscow complemented its offer by suggesting that all foreign naval units be replaced by a U.N. naval task force to supervise the ceasefire at sea. With the August 20 ceasefire between the warring countries in the Gulf apparently holding and being consolidated there is room now to consider such a Soviet position. To be sure, there are still some violations of the spirit and letter of the ceasefire by Iran, especially in the form of intimidating peaceful and innocent passage of Iraqi ships; yet all indications thus far point to the workability of the ceasefire declared and observed by the two sides in the Gulf war. And in view of the ample evidence that the situation in the Gulf is developing positively and in the right direction, the least that one expects is that the Soviet offer need not be dismissed outright. After all, the success story emerging in the Gulf after eight years of war and destruction is in no little measure attributable to multilateral diplomacy and the U.N. system. There is no better way to crown the success of the United Nations in the Gulf than by the replacement of all foreign fleets by a U.N. naval force with a double mandate: To supervise the ceasefire at sea, and to assure free and unimpeded shipping in the Gulf waters, including those belonging to Iraq and Iran. Such deployment of United Nations naval forces would inter alia assure the avoidance of tragic accidents similar to the shooting down of the civilian Iranian aircraft last month. For as long as rivalry and anxiety reign supreme in the Gulf, the probability of additional, and more ominous, accidents or wanton omissions will remain high.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS



Rabah — Al Ra'i

### Al Ra'i: Tragedy reveals weakness

THE Sudanese people's tragedy has revealed the presence of a basic weakness in the Arab World represented in this nation's inability to take speedy action to extend urgent help to brothers in need. This attitude, on the part of many Arab states, reflects their irresponsibility and their disregard of humanitarian needs. Nevertheless, we realise that good natured and good hearted people exist in the Arab World, but they lack a degree of coordination and agreement on measures that should be taken at such critical moments, when their brothers are facing tragedy and disaster. The Arabs are in need of a standing contingency plan to be put into force as soon as any Arab country is exposed to such danger or falling victim to the destructive forces of nature. They also need to build bridges of understanding and humanitarian solidarity among one another, extending assistance to the needy and exchanging feelings of sympathy and solidarity.

### Al Dustour: Bolstering relations

KING Hussein's visit to the United Arab Emirates is part of Jordan's efforts to bolster relations with Arab countries and coordinate diplomatic efforts in dealing with common issues. The visit takes place amidst critical circumstances in the Arab World when solidarity in the true sense of the word is needed and when concerted actions are required in the face of the coming stage. There is no doubt that the end of the Gulf war has opened the door for inter-Arab cooperation and embarking on a new stage marked with peace, security and stability in the Arab region. A great deal of coordination among Arabs is needed and a genuine and serious effort is needed to remove all traces of mistrust and hatred that prevailed in the Gulf region over the past eight years. Jordan looks with great hope towards the future and is full of confidence and determination to work in concert with its Gulf-Arab sister states to help them carry on with the task of reconstruction and the achievement of prosperity. Let us hope that the King's visit will contribute more towards enhancing inter-Arab solidarity and giving more impetus to joint action.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Extend assistance

CROWN Prince Hassan's initiative of paying the cost of the first shipment of relief supplies to Sudan, reflects the Prince's true national feelings and solidarity with Sudanese brothers. By so doing, the Prince has set an excellent example for all Arabs in Jordan and elsewhere to help their brothers in need and be committed to the teachings of Islam, which calls for solidarity at all times. The Sudanese people have in the past offered their men, their material resources and their land to the Arab nation's causes and helped all Arab countries in the face of external threats and natural disasters. It is time that the Arabs pay back part of their debts to those who have been exposed to the consequences of famine, drought and floods. For its part, Jordan has been extending all possible assistance to Sudanese brothers since the drought and famine hit that country in 1985. Prince Hassan's new gesture sets a very good example for all Arabs to extend humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese people.

### From Amnesty International

SINCE 9 December 1987, when the Palestinian uprising began, several thousand Palestinians throughout the West Bank and Gaza have been injured, many seriously; after being beaten by Israeli soldiers. Members of the Israel Defence Force (IDF) and the Border Police have used force to disperse demonstrations and deal with violent demonstrators. But the use of force against Palestinian demonstrators has in many cases been indiscriminate and excessive, intended to punish and intimidate. Men, women, children and elderly people, some of whom have not been involved in the demonstrations, have been beaten with wooden truncheons and rifle butts, kicked and punched. People who have been wounded in the street or who have been under arrest have been beaten. Others have been taken out of their homes and beaten after night-time house-to-house searches in refugee camps and villages following earlier clashes between demonstrators and the army. Wounded Palestinians have been dragged out of hospitals and beaten before being taken to detention centres. Doctors and medical staff too have been assaulted. Obstacles have frequently been put in the way of those seeking medical attention at hospitals and clinics. There are up to eight cases of people who have died after being beaten. During the first four months at least international media cover-

age of events in the Occupied Territories provided ample documentation of the excessive use of force by Israeli soldiers. Numerous foreign fact-finding delegations visited hospitals and reported on the injuries caused by beatings. Human rights organisations in Israel and the Occupied Territories collected data and affidavits from victims, their families and eye-witnesses.

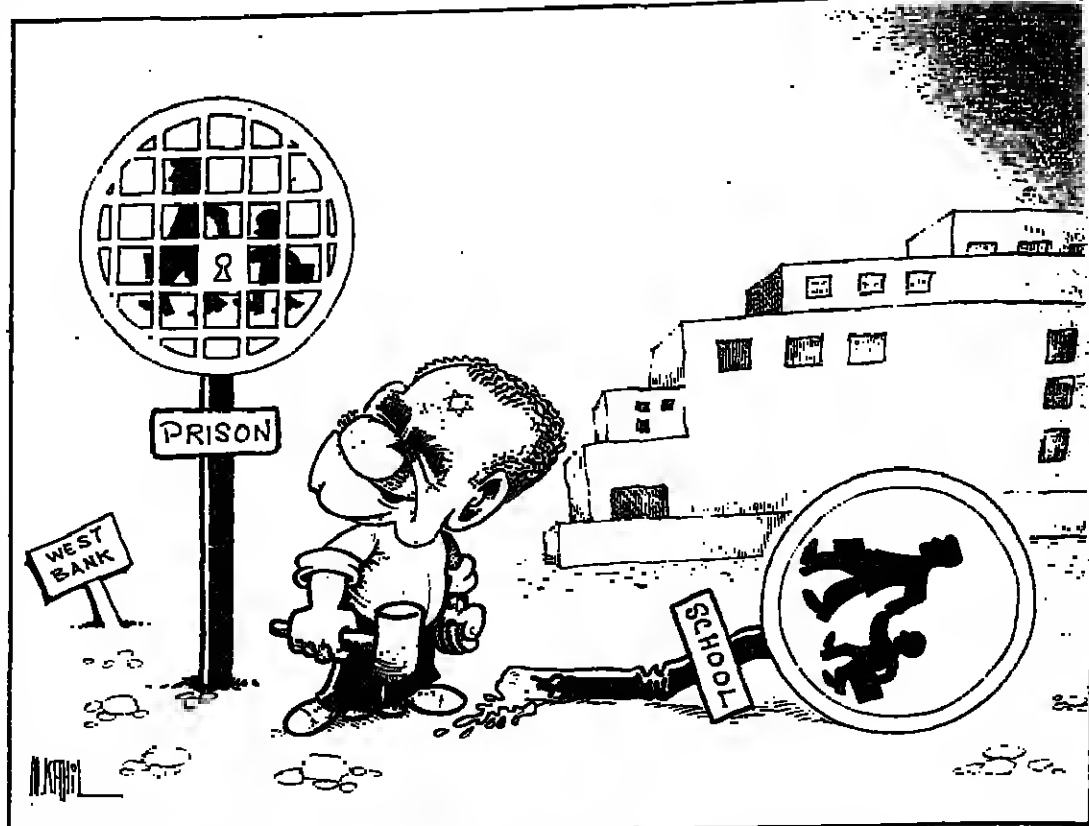
Since the end of March the coverage of human rights violations in the Occupied Territories has been hampered. The international press has not always had the unrestricted access to the Occupied Territories that it had enjoyed earlier. Palestinian journalists, human rights workers and others who had helped to document or report on human rights violations in the Occupied Territories have been administratively detained. The Palestinian Press Service was closed down on 30 March and other Palestinian publications have been censored and their circulation restricted. However, Amnesty International's information indicates the beating of Palestinians in the custody of members of the IDF continues on a daily basis, even if not on the previous scale.

Amnesty International has expressed concern to the Israeli authorities on a number of occasions since 9 December 1987 about the IDF's use of excessive force against Palestinian demonstrators. On 17 December 1987 the organisation teleaxed the Israeli Minister of Defence, Yitzhak Rabin, to express concern

about reports of Israeli soldiers severely and often indiscriminately beating demonstrators with clubs and rifle butts. It said that such activities, even in response to demonstrators' stone-throwing "would seem to go well beyond what might be considered reasonable force." Amnesty International called for a thorough investigation of these reported incidents.

On 5 February 1988 Amnesty International reiterated its concerns about the continuing reported beatings by the Israeli army in an oral statement to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. Amnesty International said the Israeli authorities should "take steps to prevent the use of unreasonable force in maintaining law and order" and that it considered "the numerous reports of beatings often resulting in fractures and extensive bruising, describe law enforcement behaviour going well beyond what might be considered reasonable force."

An Amnesty International delegation was in Jerusalem from 20 to 25 February to discuss its concerns with the Israeli authorities. It had discussions with the military authorities about the use of force by IDF members. It issued a press statement in Jerusalem calling on the Israeli authorities to conduct a thorough, independent judicial inquiry into the extensive range of human rights violations by Israeli forces since the Palestinian uprising began on 9 December. It said such an inquiry should answer ques-



tions about the government's encouragement of punitive or deterrent beatings, about the legality of orders issued to soldiers and about the efficiency of established methods of investigating reported abuses by Israeli security force personnel, and that it should study the riot control methods employed by the authorities.

Amnesty International also

said that the past two months had seen the "particularly grave development" of a pattern it had been monitoring throughout 1987. In early December an Amnesty International delegate had gone to the country to look into scores of allegations of beatings of Palestinians in 1987 and had received many sworn affidavits.

In May and June 1988 the

organisation teleaxed the Israeli authorities to express concern about, and urge the speedy and impartial investigation of.

Reports of the punitive beating of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, many of whom required hospital treatment.

Reports that a 19-year-old Palestinian from Gaza had died after being beaten by Israeli soldiers.

## Insanity or reason?

By Hisham Sharabi

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel recently described as "insane" the Palestinian intention of establishing an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza. And all the political parties in his coalition government, including Labour, stood firmly behind him in a rare show of unanimity.

Shamir made the comment after a group of leading Palestinian activists of the West Bank and Gaza wrote a draft declaration of independence. This draft and other documents were confiscated early this month in the offices of the Arab Studies Society in Jerusalem. They called for an end to the Israeli occupation, mutual recognition between the Palestinians and Israel and the formation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile. It is these that Shamir called insane.

If Palestinian independence is insane, what might a sane alternative be?

Israelis have long discussed alternatives. Their central dilemma is how to handle the demographic problem without yielding the territories. They know the status quo will lead eventually to a Palestinian majority or near-majority in historic Palestine. Israel then will face two choices:

To rule over a hostile foreign population under an apartheid-like system or to engage in a "transfer" of the Palestinian population across the border.

The fallacy that an indefinite Israeli occupation could result in political stability in the occupied territories has been exploded by the recent uprising. The failure of all peace initiatives in the region, the creeping Israeli annexation of the West Bank and Gaza and the

South Africa, how can the proposal of a Palestinian state at peace with Israel be insane?

Such a proposal is in fact regarded by many Israelis as the only sane solution. Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former head of Israeli military intelligence, has argued for partition and the establishment of a Palestinian state as the only realistic solution. And Yeshayahu Leibowitz, a highly respected Israeli scholar, calls

"The time seems ripe for a new look at the kind of solution the Palestinian option provides."

reduction of their population to a cheap labour force did not lead the Palestinians there to apathy or resignation. On the contrary, it produced a desperate revolt.

The uprising was born of hopelessness and unbearable frustration. Armed only with stones and sticks, Palestinians literally flung themselves against the most formidable military force in the Middle East. Nearly 250 Palestinians have been killed, and thousands have been arrested without charge. Scores of homes have been dynamited, and many professionals, labour leaders and nonviolent activists have been deported.

Given the alternatives of indefinite conflict and the emergence of a situation such as prevails in

partition the only possible alternative to "a political, national and human disaster" for both peoples.

The time seems ripe for a new look at the kind of solution the Palestinian option provides — ending the occupation and bringing about a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

More realism exists in the Palestinian position than ever before. The uprising and King Hussein's severance of relations with the West Bank have transformed Palestinian thinking. Clearly, the pursuit of a maximalist Palestinian position — the destruction of Israel — would jeopardise the chance of achieving a smaller Palestinian state in the occupied territories. The world (including

many Jews) will fully support realistic Palestinian demands, but will forcefully oppose unrealistic Palestinian dreams.

A likely scenario in the coming weeks is an initiative coordinated between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the leadership of the revolt in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PLO probably will convene the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, to define a new Palestinian policy in light of the changed circumstances. Its most likely outcome will be the proclamation of a provisional Palestinian government-in-exile and a clearer commitment to a peace settlement, including Palestinian state. If formed, the provisional government will be recognised by most states that now have Palestinian representatives — that is, by most states in the world.

America has always supported Israel's security. But can it be expected to subsidise a new South Africa in the Middle East in preference to a lasting Arab-Israeli peace that would include Palestinian independence?

The writer is a professor of history at Georgetown University and editor of the *Journal of Palestine Studies*. He contributed this to *The Washington Post*.

## Democracy may come to Pakistan

By Sydney Rubin

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The death of President Mohammed Zia Ul Haq offers a unique chance for this Muslim country to create a broad-based democracy.

Western diplomats said Pakistani political observers, speaking Saturday on condition of anonymity, said it was too early to say precisely how the army general's death would affect the turbulent political scene in the nation of 107 million.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Pakistani politicians disagree with foreign observers who say the country was left without a leader. Zia and his military chiefs died Wednesday when their C-130 transport plane exploded and crashed in eastern Pakistan.

"There is no leadership crisis. The question is how we put the system back in shape," said Mohammad Khan Junejo, head of the opposition Pakistan Muslim League and prime minister until Zia fired him and dissolved the national assembly on May 29. Zia ruled under martial law from 1977 until December 1985.

One Pakistani political observer said that Gulam Ishaq Khan, 73, who automatically took over as acting president after Zia's death, is a "broad-based, experienced technocrat who is acceptable to even the most outspoken members of the opposition."

Ishaq Khan's experience as a former defence minister also should mean he also should be acceptable to the army, the observer said. The army is the nation's most powerful constituency, and any new government will need its seal of approval to rule.

### Army takeover unlikely

Zia, who was army chief of staff when he took power in a bloodless military coup in 1977, made sure no officers were waiting in the wings to do the same and the military was largely depoliticised, observers said.

As a result, a Western diplomat said an army takeover of the government was very unlikely and that opposition parties may have a golden opportunity to make gains and open up the political system.

Pakistan has only had two free elections since the end of British colonial rule in 1947.

The person who stands to gain most from Zia's death is Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, which has been the country's largest opposition

group. She is the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom Zia overthrew and executed in the late 1970s.

She reacted to Zia's death by saying, "Life and death is in the hands of God." Ishaq Khan's announcement that parliamentary elections would be held Nov. 16, as planned, was "a positive development," she said.

Whoever takes over will have a full agenda of domestic problems. For the past five years, violence has grown between rival ethnic groups such as the Pathans and the Mohajirs. Disputes also have erupted between Sunni Muslims, who account for about 92 per cent of the population, and Shi'ite Muslims, 5 per cent of the people.

The new leadership also will have to woo the influential religious community, although Zia's

policy of Islamisation is likely to be scaled down.

### Other problems

A deeply religious man, Zia decreed in June that Islamic law would take precedence over all other law. But observers said there was little overt support for such a policy.

Other domestic troubles include the flowering of an underground government run by heroin barons and their armed gangs.

The new leader will also face a harsh economic challenge.

Pakistan's economy — built on generous U.S. aid of \$4.5 billion a year — would suffer if assistance diminishes after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from neighbouring Afghanistan, scheduled for completion by Feb. 15, 1989.

## An opportunity for Khan

By Mohammad Aftab

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Gulam Ishaq Khan, who became acting president with the death of Mohammed Zia Ul Haq, has a background in economic diplomacy and wide experience in various posts in Pakistan's government.

Ishaq Khan, 73, is chairman of the senate. He moved into the nation's top position in accordance with the constitution after Zia's death in an air crash Wednesday.

He served as chairman of the development committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund from 1982 to 1986. The 22 members of the panel, which has no decision-making power, are usually fi-

nance ministers from some of the 151 member countries.

The committee has a reputation for advocating increased aid to developing countries from industrial nations.

During Ishaq Khan's tenure, international finance issues included the increasing debt incurred by Latin American nations and development of the impoverished African Sahara region.

Ishaq Khan was born Jan. 20, 1915, at Ismail Khel, about 260 kilometres southwest of Islamabad and close to the Afghan border.

He majored in chemistry and botany at the University of the Punjab in Lahore.

He joined the civil service in 1940 in then-British India and was serving the Northwestern Frontier Province when Pakistan

won its freedom in 1947. He became secretary of Pakistan's cabinet in 1970.

He later served as defence secretary, during which time he caught the attention of Zia, who was chief of army staff.

Zia in 1979 made Ishaq Khan minister for finance, commerce and planning. He became head of the World Bank-IMF development committee in that capacity.

Six years later, he was elected to the senate, becoming chairman on March 21, 1985.

Under the constitution, the chairman of parliament's upper house becomes head of the government when the president is incapacitated or dies.

The acting president speaks his native Pushtu, along with Urdu and English, and has travelled widely.

## British arms sales boom: From bullets to jet fighters

By Maureen Johnson

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain is booming as an arms dealer.

British arms merchants have supplanted the United States as the biggest supplier to wealthy Saudi Arabia, and edged out long-time rival France as a global purveyor of everything from bullets to jet fighters.

Less particular than the United States about who buys its increasingly sophisticated wares, Britain has doubled its sales in the past three years through a mixture of politics, hard-sell and technical advances.

The most glittering prize was a \$17-billion deal, including 50 Tornado fighter-bombers, clinched last month with Saudi Arabia.

It underlines Britain's major advantage over the United States: There are no political constraints on British arms sales to Israel's Arab enemies.

"The number of restrictions the United States has on sales is preposterous," says Francis Tusa, analyst at the London-based Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies.

"The Saudis have made it clear that they are not going to be told any longer by the U.S. Congress, 'you can have what you want — but only a third of it, and not for another five years, and providing you don't have it where you want to'."

Tusa said in an interview. With the ink just dry on the Saudi deal, Defence Secretary George Younger has been back in Kuwait, talking arms. About the same time, the U.S. Senate blocked the sale of Maverick air-to-surface missiles that were to accompany 40 American F-18 fighters Kuwait had agreed to buy, throwing doubt on the nearly \$2-billion deal.

### Third world supplier

"Our friends and friendly rivals have their problems," acknowledged an official of the Defence Ministry's Defence Exports Services Organisation, requesting anonymity.

With a staff of 250, the organisation's main job is to assist sales drives by privately owned British armament manufacturers, such as giant British Aerospace, and also to check that they don't sell to a small list of banned countries.

These include South Africa, Syria, Libya and Israel. Israel has been under a British arms embargo since its 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

According to Defence Ministry figures, between 1985 and 1987 Britain doubled to 12 per cent its share of the world arms market outside the Communist East bloc.

Britain, the Defence Ministry says, is now the world's third-largest arms supplier, ranking well behind the United States — "Washington probably gives away more than we sell worldwide," said one official — and the Soviet Union. It has pushed France down to fourth place.

Britain signed defence contracts worth £2.9 billion (then \$4 billion) in 1985. In 1986 the figure was £5.9 billion (nearly \$9 billion), including a first major con-

tract to sell Tornado warplanes to the Saudis. Last year, contracts totalled an estimated £3.5 billion (\$5.6 billion).

Defence export Services Organisation chief Sir Colin Chandler says Britain's 1987 figure keeps it ahead of France. In 1986, with the Saudi deal, Britain moved temporarily into second place, ahead of the Soviet Union.

### Thatcher leads the drive

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has assiduously cultivated the Saudis on official visits, and she rolled out the red carpet for King Fahd in London.

She slips in plugs for British armaments during foreign trips, including one recently to Canada, where Britain and France are battling for a multimillion dollar order for nuclear-powered submarines.

Prime factors in the increased sales are improved weapons and warplanes — including the multinational Tornado developed with West Germany and Italy — and the free-enterprise atmosphere generated by nearly a decade of Thatcher government, according to British officials and arms manufacturers.

A British official also said the defence industry of 130,000 has declined slightly in the past year as plants have become more efficient.

Others familiar with the secretive world of arms sales say France has been hurt by a tradition of offering generous credit terms for arms sales to Third World countries.

Tusa said France has had trouble selling its Mirage 2000 fighter anywhere but to war-torn Iraq. The United Arab Emirates is stalling on the purchase of 36 Mirage 2000s it has ordered, demanding they be fitted not with French missiles but with U.S. Sidewinders, Tusa added.

In Paris, Pierre Pécaton, spokesman for the Mirage's manufacturer, Dassault, did not return telephone calls inquiring about the report.

Philip Parker, marketing director for Plessey, one of five British defence electronics manufacturers, said that with Britain cutting its own defence spending, companies are forced to expand foreign sales.

"We have to go and slug it out in the market place in the major countries," Parker said in an interview.

Plessey says its annual turnover from defence sales has more than trebled to £500 million (\$850 million) since 1980, with sonar systems sold to the Swedish, Thai and South Korean navies, a £500 million (\$850-million) communications network for the Australian army and smaller deals with Oman, New Zealand, Greece and an unidentified Far Eastern country.

But British manufacturers have suffered some big failures too.

The most expensive was the scrapping of the Nimrod spy plane in 1986 after nine years' work by Britain's General Electric Company that cost nearly £1 billion (\$1.7 billion). Britain ordered the U.S. airborne warning and command system, made by Boeing, instead.





An Israeli soldier checks the papers of Palestinian workers at a checkpoint in occupied Gaza

## Mounting violence unravels fragile Arab-Jewish ties

By Dan Izenberg  
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Violent confrontations between Arabs and Jews inside Israel have increased, fuelling hatred and threatening to unravel the fragile ties that have bound the two groups in the past 20 years.

The incidents also triggered renewed concern that it will become more difficult to confine the Palestinian uprising to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Two weeks ago, an arsonist set fire to a construction site shack in

"If we don't manage to control the situation, things might get worse," Tel Aviv police chief Yigal Marcus told the Jerusalem Post newspaper. "The things happening now are not so unusual."

The police force, already over-extended because of Jewish-Arab violence in occupied Jerusalem and the northern Galilee area with its large Arab population, had to deploy reinforcements in Or Yehuda.

But their presence has not calmed the hatred. "So what if an Arab burned to death," Shuki Calif, 16, told the Israeli Hadashot newspaper,

for the past six years. "We have been threatened since we were born... only nowadays they don't do you the honour of threatening, but kill or beat you straight away."

Legislator Amnon Linn, an Arab affairs expert in the Labour Party, denied that Jewish violence against Arabs was widespread.

"They are marginal groups on the fringes of Israeli society," Linn said of the Jewish assailants. But he warned that the situation could deteriorate because of incidents like Saturday's grenade attack in Haifa.

"If there is more of the same, more wounded, and if it should emerge that an Arab from Haifa was involved, it will lead to tensions and it will be hard to predict what might happen," said Linn. Haifa's population of 243,000 includes 20,000 Arabs who hold Israeli citizenship. In contrast with other areas of Israel, many live in mixed neighbourhoods with Jews.

Maryam Meir, the father of two boys seriously wounded in the Haifa blast, denounced violence from either side.

"I don't know who threw it, Jews or Arabs, but whoever threw it is below any level of humanity because whether there's a political problem or not, he directed the grenade, and I saw this, towards my children," Meir told Israeli army radio.

Most of the violence in Israel so far has involved Jews and Palestinians from the occupied territories. But officials fear it could spread to Israel's 735,000 Arab citizens.

"I hope the Jewish sector realises the grenade attack was carried out by three or four people, not an entire community," said Alexander Bligh, deputy adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Arab affairs. "However we are concerned about the possibility of further acts of violence by Jews against Arabs."

"What's an Arab anyway? He isn't human. Let 2,000 more of them burn to death."

Many Palestinians have absorbed the message. Before the uprising began Dec. 8, 103,000 Palestinians worked in Israel, most of them commuting to their jobs each day.

Today the figure has dropped to 85,000, and many of those still working in Israel are worried and angry.

"I was frightened when I heard about the three workers who were burned to death," 25-year-old Issam Ismail, an aluminium factory worker from Bethlehem, told the Associated Press. "I was picturing myself in their place, which is very possible these days. It was not the one today, it will be my turn tomorrow."

Wael Yahyah Nafeh, 27, from the Qalandia refugee camp, said Palestinian workers have always faced problems in Israel.

"It's nothing new to me," said Nafeh, who has worked for the Israeli-owned Sonol gas company

## Tough Iran-Iraq talks seen in Geneva

By Randall Palmer  
Reuters

GENEVA — The bitter confrontation between Iran and Iraq shifts from the battlefield to the peace table this week, but diplomats wonder whether the worldwide momentum of peace moves will be able to cut through mutual animosity.

Following Saturday's ceasefire which formally ended eight years of fighting, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will seek to mediate a durable settlement in talks between Iran and Iraq, opening in Geneva Thursday.

Negotiated settlements became suddenly fashionable this year and may have built their own momentum. A ceasefire in Angola was agreed on this month, the United Nations arranged a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, and it hopes to settle the questions of Cyprus, Kampuchea and the Western Sahara as well.

But with an estimated one million Iraqis and Iranians killed on the battlefield and \$200 billion spent on the war, each side has emphasised its suspicion of the other as the talks approach.

"I think it will be very difficult, from both sides," one Arab Gulf diplomat said. "I think it's going to take a while to settle everything."

The talks are strewn with hazards, and the fate of the negotiations will depend on how determined each war-weary side is to push past the problems in order to avoid more fighting.

The question of their common frontier, one of the main triggers of the war in September 1980, is likely to be a major sticking point.

U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, upon which the talks will be based, says both sides must withdraw "to the internationally recognised borders" — but they do not agree on what that means.

Tehran says the borders are already internationally recog-

ample.

Iran originally said it would only accept a ceasefire if Iraq were first branded the "aggressor" but under the pressure of Iraqi military advances over the past few months it settled for assurances that an impartial body would look into the question and a team of experts would study reconstruction.

One clause in Resolution 598 calls on both sides to cooperate in finding "a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement, acceptable to both sides, of all outstanding issues" — wording diplomats said could allow virtually any demand to be brought up.

Iran has in the past made loud demands for war reparations totalling hundreds of billions of dollars, and repeated the call at an Aug. 10 conference in Tehran.

With officials saying the agenda for the talks has not yet been fixed, reparation could be raised by Iran.

But diplomats queried whether Iraq, negotiating from a position of military strength won back after several years of impressive Iranian advances, would be willing to pay Iran damages. Nor

might Baghdad, which says Iran provoked the war, accept being labelled the "aggressor," they added.

### Some optimism

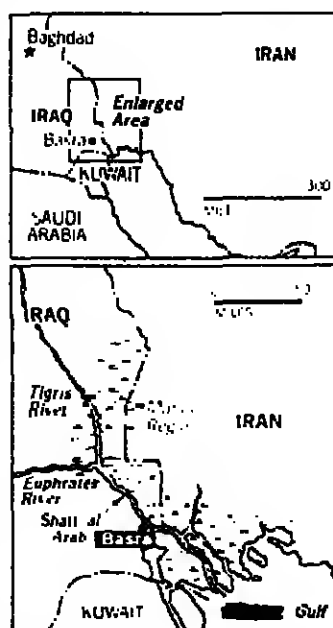
Despite the problems ahead, diplomats expressed some optimism that the alternative prospect of plunging back into a brutal, costly and seemingly unwinnable war would help keep the two sides at the table.

For a long time Iraq had been willing to negotiate an end to the war, while Iran swore to fight on until its enemy was punished.

But Iran's aged spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, finally announced last month that Tehran would accept Resolution 598, saying it was like drinking poison to do so.

"My personal view is that the Iranians basically lost the war, Khomeini is ageing old, and they would probably like some kind of settlement," a Western European diplomat said, cautioning that it could take several weeks at least.

Perez de Cuellar said Aug. 10 he expected the talks — taking place at Geneva's Palace of Nations, the European base of the



United Nations — to open at least at foreign minister level.

The U.N. chief was due to arrive Monday to prepare for the Gulf conference. He will also conduct almost two days of meetings, beginning Wednesday, aimed at restarting negotiations to reunite Cyprus.

## Truce eases pressure on Gulf states

BAHRAIN (R) — A ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war has taken the pressure off Arab Gulf states which spent billions of dollars beefing up their arsenals under threat of a spillover of fighting.

Military experts and diplomats say some states like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait may end up with considerably more military hardware than needed if the ceasefire leads to a durable peace.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait dipped into their oil coffers to buy warplanes, tanks, missiles and other modern weapons when they felt at risk from Tehran for backing Baghdad in the eight-year-old war.

"They have bought more than

they really need. God knows what they will do with all those fighters," said one regional military expert.

Saudi Arabia, which already has an \$8.25 billion deal with Britain for 132 aircraft, signed a new contract last month worth \$17 billion.

The kingdom will receive 50 more Tornado fighters, 60 Hawk training planes, helicopters, minehunters and two air bases.

Saudi Arabia — which has about 220 combat aircraft — trains 60 fast-jet pilots a year and could soon have more planes than pilots in its 15,000-strong air force.

The Saudis also bought Chinese-made medium range

CSS-2 missiles which gave them weapons capable of hitting Tehran.

While talks about a permanent end to fighting in the Gulf go on, the littoral states are not lowering their guard completely.

Iraq is still wary that Iran will use the ceasefire to rearm and regroup before going on the offensive again.

President Reagan used the perceived threat posed by Iran to Kuwait among reasons to lobby for a deal to supply the Kuwaitis with 40 F-18 fighter jets and Maverick air-to-ground missiles.

Should the deal not go through, the French and British are waiting in the wings to pick up

the \$1.9 billion on offer. The shortage of trained men, not equipment, is one of the Gulf states' most difficult problems.

Most rely on foreigners to enhance their military skills, keep their aircraft and tanks serviceable and in some cases form the frontline forces as well.

Since the Iran-Iraq war began in 1980, military experts in the region say all the Gulf states have become military-minded.

Even the smallest of the Gulf states, Bahrain, has a formidable force of American-supplied M-60 A3 tanks, F-16 C/D fighters jet and air-to-air missiles in jet order.

## Ceasefire not yet call home for Iranians in Turkey

By Hugh Pope  
Reuters

ISTANBUL — Two or three to a bed, 10 beds to a room, 52 Iranian exiles live cheek-by-jowl in a one-bedroom apartment in a grimy quarter of old Istanbul.

Some Iranians in Turkey still frequent luxury hotels and casinos. Most struggle along on ever-tighter budgets. The poorest are harassed by police and exploited by pimps, forgers and drug traffickers.

Despite this, most of those who left for a new life in the West via Turkey say an end to the war with Iraq will not tempt them home. Officials say arrivals have actually increased since a ceasefire date was agreed earlier this month.

"Even if there is a pardon, I won't go back. I disagree with the whole present way of life in Iran, the militarism and the perversion of Islam," said Mohammad, 25, who escaped over the mountains into Turkey earlier this year.

"I don't want to go back to the limitations, where even the colour of a shirt is important and smiling in public is frowned on," said Ali, 29, who left in July.

Of the millions who have left Iran since the Islamic revolution of 1979, the community in Turkey is one of the biggest and most unsettled groups.

### War not the only reason

Many said the eight-year war with Iraq was a major reason to leave but by no means the only one. They said social and chiefly economic factors also motivated them.

"The economy was finished. Now even basic goods are in very short supply," said a businessman, who left in 1983 and now has a successful Istanbul printing shop.

Iranian refugees cite religious persecution for leaving in about 15 per cent of cases, charity workers say.

But refugees know such statements lead to quick resettlement in the West, the aim of many Iranians "in transit" in Turkey. Most apply to go to the United States.

The flow peaked in 1985 with 23,000 U.S. visa applications. The number dropped to 6,500 in 1987, mainly because Iranians could no longer afford the dollars to pay for the journey. But U.S. officials say there has been a 10 per cent rise in

applications this year, with no drop since talks on a ceasefire began in July.

In fact, border officials say, 25 per cent more Iranians arrived in east Turkey in early August compared to July, attributed partly to the Iranian rial's increased value.

Few know exactly how many Iranians stay in transit in Turkey, renewing their visas every three months with trips to Bulgaria or Cyprus. Estimates range from 20,000 to one million.

But it is now harder than ever to join the diaspora in the West that includes over 500,000 Iranians in California and 100,000 each in France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain.

Just 1,500 applicants were granted U.S. visas in 1987. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees recognises only a few as true refugees — a total of 1,919 in 1986.

Many more, reliably said to average 40 a day, leave Turkey with false papers that are ripped up on flights to countries like Sweden or West Germany. The refugee then claims asylum.

### Burden for Turkey

Turkish Transport Minister Ekrem Pakdemirli said the re-

fugees were a costly burden for Turkey. Iranians and Iraqis must now make deposits before flying Turkish Airlines to cover possible fines.

Flare papers are also expensive, from \$300 for a blank passport to \$3,000 for one with a convincing U.S. visa. Such sums are hard to earn legally in Turkey.

Tourists, including Iranians, are forbidden to work. Those with no outside support work illegally in clothing sweatshops and other menial jobs at far below the minimum wage.

Some try to cross into Greece, desperately risking mines and border guards who shoot on sight.

Numbers scrawled on downtown telephone kiosks offer Iranians a line to the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, the Iraqi-based Iranian opposition, but Iranians say it and other opposition groups are not major forces in Turkey.

"The Turks allow no Iranian organisation to breathe, not even a newswatch," said one refugee of five years' standing. "The Iranians are a source of great worry to us. When they go back we'll be very happy. But I don't think they'll be going back soon," said a senior Turkish official.

The right-wing Tercuman newspaper said a drug bridge from Pakistan to Europe via Turkey was now in Iranian hands.

"Istanbul is ready to explode with the war of the spies, drugs, forgers, cheats, and prostitutes. If God wills, we will be rid of this when the Iran-Iraq war ends," Tercuman said.

Iranians congregate in cheap boarding houses in the old Lalali quarter, where shops advertise in Persian and one or two Persian restaurants sell traditional chelow kebabs.

A small school hidden in a boarding house has started up. But mutual suspicion, several unexplained killings and selfishness militate against community feeling, Iranians say.

An Iranian mosque and school is patronised by the Iranian consulate. Islamic militants keep a suffocatingly close watch on Iranians who come officially to Turkey to study.

"The poor might want to return, but even then I think only a third can or would," said a carpenter sitting in the Iranian mosque, hung with black flags and revolutionary slogans. "Most sold up everything or face problems at home," he said. "They burnt their bridges behind them."

## CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

### 18 Palestinians shot

(Continued from page 1)

Detention was extended for two Israeli Jews suspected of setting fire to a shack near Tel Aviv, killing three Palestinians. A fight broke out outside the court house when the suspects scuffled with a television cameraman, breaking his camera, Israeli Radio said.

Tulkarm and Al Amari camps in the West Bank and Al Bureij camp in Gaza were also under curfew, the army said Monday.

At least 263 Palestinians have died in the eight-month-old uprising.

American-Jewish professor Jerome Segal, author of an article in Arabic newspapers several months ago that urged Palestinians unilaterally to declare independence from Israel, was to meet Israeli leaders about the issue Monday.

Segal, of the University of Maryland's Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, said a plan for Palestinian independence would be a move towards a more secure Israel.

"The Israeli government has entrusted its basic national security to the self-discipline of teenagers," he said on Israeli Radio.

"If Palestinian teenagers make the decision they don't want to die with a rock in their hand and they'd rather die with a knife or gun in their hand, the level of violence is going to spiral upwards."

Meanwhile, four Palestinians from Jenin in the West Bank were remanded in custody for 15 days on suspicion of throwing a grenade in a Haifa shopping centre that wounded 25 people.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir condemned as an "outrageous terrorist act" the weekend grenade attack.

"It shows again that this struggle (the uprising) is not for certain territories under Israeli rule, but against the security and existence of Israel," Shamir, head of the right-wing Likud bloc, told Israeli army radio.

But Shamir's political rival, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, blamed the attack on outside groups. "I think this has nothing to do with the intifada," Peres told army radio.

In Beirut, the Palestinian group led by Abu Nidal claimed responsibility, saying the attack was in revenge for the April 16 assassination of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) deputy military commander Khalil Al Wazir.

Palestinian activists also denied Shamir's claim that the target of the intifada was Israel's existence.

"The purpose of the intifada is not to destroy Israel or the Israeli people, but to establish a Palestinian state and end the occupation," read leaflets distributed in the West Bank.

### Iraq raises questions

(Continued from page 1)

news agency reports from the previous day.

In Kuwait, Iraq's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Saddam Hamadi described the cease-fire by saying, "the situation is not bad."

Hamadi spoke to reporters during a stopover on his way to Peking to brief leaders in China, one of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, about Iraq's stance in the peace talks.

He said Iraq expects Iran to create obstacles.

A letter from Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz circulated at the U.N. Monday said any move by Iran to search Iraqi vessels in the Gulf, as announced by the commander of the Iranian navy, would be considered a violation of the ceasefire.

"We wish to emphasise on this occasion that Iraq will not submit to such conduct if carried into effect by the Iranian authorities and will resist it by such means as it deems appropriate," Aziz said.

In Washington, a White House official said the United States was not prepared to withdraw all of its naval forces from the Gulf despite the ceasefire.

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# Dollar holds ground against central banks

LONDON (R) — Nine central banks including the U.S. Federal Reserve hit currency markets with dollar sales Monday in a new bid to stop a rally by America's currency but it eased in value only slightly, dealers reported.

The Fed began to sell dollars as soon as the U.S. market opened. Its sales appeared to be coordinated with similar open market intervention by the central banks of West Germany, Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Austria and France.

The action reflected official concern, particularly in Europe, about risks to the global economy in a powerful summer rally by the dollar.

Money is being attracted to dollar assets by high U.S. interest rates, necessary to cool inflation. But if the dollar goes too high, rising import costs may fuel inflation outside the United States — while higher prices on U.S. exports risk widening America's trade gap.

The dollar traded around 1.9120 West German marks after the central banks made their newest bid to scare speculative money out of it, after a day's high of 1.9180.

Dealers in New York and Europe said the dollar remained attractive since U.S. interest rates

are likely to rise higher soon, increasing the return on many dollar assets.

Some said the central bank sales did not seem particularly aggressive. The banks also acted against the dollar last week.

The dollar has risen from around 1.70 marks since the end of May.

The Deutschmark has lately seemed more vulnerable than Japan's yen and some other currencies.

The dollar Monday remained little changed around 134 yen, up a little less than 10 yen since late May.

Latest from the world's stock markets was that Wall Street failed to hold an early gain in New York's morning. Brokers said lack of buying interest was to blame for a fall of some five points to around 2,010 on the Dow Jones industrial average.

Main focus was on the currency exchanges, amid speculation that West Germany may have to raise interest rates to defend the mark soon.

Most dealers still saw the dollar

as a one-way bet.

Publication Friday of the minutes of a June 29/30 federal open market committee meeting showed the U.S. Federal Reserve policy-making body agreed to tighten monetary policy further.

This encouraged the view that U.S. interest rates were set to rise further to curb inflation, dealers said, noting that U.S. economists expect consumer price data for July on Tuesday to show a slight acceleration in inflation.

"It's the same old story," said Eckhart Hager, currency analyst at Chase Bank AG in Frankfurt. "We have a booming (U.S.) economy, which means higher inflation, which means higher interest rates."

"Normally, higher rates are a sign of a weak currency but this analogy doesn't fit at the moment," he added.

Among share markets, London's stock exchange was cautious ahead of Thursday's release of Britain's July balance of payments figures. The FTSE index of 100 key shares was off 8.3 points at 1,836 in late morning trade.

West German and French shares were also off. Earlier Tokyo had closed down, with the Nikkei index dropping 130.24 points, or 0.46 per cent, to 28,079.18. It rose 80.06 points Friday.



Abdullah Hawamdeh

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has a six-month "strategic" reserve of essential food products maintained by the Ministry of Supply as part of continuing efforts to achieve food security in the Kingdom according to Supply Ministry Secretary General Abdullah Hawamdeh.

In an interview published in the Al Dustour Arabic daily, Hawamdeh said that over the past 14 years the ministry covered great strides in the area of achieving food security through building grain silos, large storage houses, refrigerators, flour mills and ovens that satisfied the Kingdom's needs over that period.

Hawamdeh said the ministry had been able to continuously secure an "acceptable level of prices for these products and has dealt with changing conditions with appropriate measures." He explained that when international sugar prices rose, it was sold in Jordan at a lower price from that in many countries.

The secretary general said that profits made by the ministry from selling frozen "fresh" meats were used to build a flour mill whose production, added to that of the

## Jordan has 6-month 'strategic' reserve of essential food

private sector has saved tens of million of dollars that used to go for the import of flour. Bakeries were also established to provide good bread for many parts of the country, he said, pointing out that the government had subsidised wheat and flour for bakeries.

The ministry secures wheat, flour, rice, olive oil and olives, sugar, lentils and meat for the local market. It has facilities to store six months of the Kingdom's needs of these food products. Grain silos can accommodate 325,000 tonnes of grain. The ministry has plans to build seven more storage houses in many parts of the country during 1988 and 1989 in addition to expanding grain silos to reach the capacity for 505,000 tonnes, Hawamdeh said. Refrigerators, he added, can accommodate 10,000 tonnes of meat and other foods.

The commodities imported by the Ministry of Supply are priced by the ministry. Hawamdeh con-

tended that there had never been complaints that any of these products had been short in the market.

The official said the ministry also imports food stuffs that are also imported by the private sector with the aim of providing a strategic reserve for products such as powder milk, which is also priced by the ministry.

Hawamdeh explained that the ministry fixes the prices of only the "strategic" products it imports and that the prices of other food items imported by the private sector remained floated. The aim of the ministry's pricing policy is to preserve food security, particularly, essential products "which cannot be left to profit and loss considerations."

He said that when the government floated the price of vegetables and fruits for two months, the result "was not positive which called upon us to return to fixing prices."

## Jordan to attend Tunis meeting on Arab economy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will take part in an ordinary meeting of the Arab Economic and Social Council (AESC) due to open in Tunis Sept. 8 with an official delegation led by Minister of Industry and Trade Hamdi Tabbaa.

The committee, Al Dustour said, will present its findings to the council, which will be held at the ministerial level involving Arab ministers of economy and trade and finance.

The committee, Al Dustour said, will present its findings to the council, which will be held at the ministerial level involving Arab ministers of economy and trade and finance.

## IMF report says unemployment may breed more unemployment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Unemployment may breed more unemployment, particularly in Britain and to some extent in West Germany, according to a study published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Failure to bring down unemployment is an old problem in Western Europe. The fund gives the most recent rates as 12.5 per cent for Italy in May, and in June 10.5 per cent for France, 8.4 per cent for Britain and 7.9 per cent for West Germany — compared with 5.4 per cent for the United States in July.

Jean-Philippe Cotis, a French-

man in the fund's European department, has been analysing figures for West Germany, Britain and France, going back to 1955.

The results appear in the latest issue of the twice-monthly "IMF Survey."

It used to be thought that when unemployment went up, wages had to go down: the unemployed would take jobs at lower pay.

Writing last week in the U.S. International Trade Commission's "International Economic Review," analyst Peter Pogany said the figures show that has not been generally the case since 1972, at least in the United States.

From 1973 to 1980 unemployment and prices rose in this country. From 1980 to 1987 unemployment went down and so did the rate of inflation.

He and other experts have been trying to figure out how that could happen.

They agree that there is a rate of unemployment beyond which it starts accelerating, a rate that varies from time to time and from country to country. The level of that rate seems to depend on what the country's unemployment has been in the past — if events have made it high, it may stay high even when circumstances change, Cotis wrote.

He suggested that one reason for his finding may be what he calls the depletion of human capital.

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French franc	57.70	58.30	860.00
Italian lira (for 100)	26.40	26.70	900.00
Japanese yen (for 100)	279.50	282.30	1335.00
Swedish crown	57.40	58.00	164.00
Swiss franc	232.90	235.20	104.00
U.K. sterling pound	632.80	639.10	103.50
U.S. dollar	374.00	378.00	990.00
Deutschmark	195.70	197.70	1000.00

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 22, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	314549	JD 283511	416
Top three companies:			
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	69200	JD 85472	104
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	39771	JD 62791	53
Arab Bank Limited	190	JD 21030	12
Parallel market:	11214	JD 4177	—
Development bonds:	—	—	—
Treasury bills & bonds:	—	—	—
Other debentures:	4	JD 4082	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	643001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	847391	Association of Banks in Jordan	662528
Ministry of Agriculture	639391	Jordan Association of Insurance Companies	647370
Income Tax Department	660151	General Statistics Department	846171
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Jordanian Businessmen Association	680663
Amman Customs Department	772181		
Social Security Corporation	643000		
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6865/76	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2275/85	Canadian dollar	
	1.9135/42	Deutschmarks	
	2.1590/1600	Dutch guilders	
	1.6087/97	Swiss francs	
	40.08/11	Belgian francs	
	6.4810/40	French francs	
	1416/1417	Italian lire	
	133.80/90	Japanese yen	
	6.5280/5330	Swedish crowns	
	6.9670/9810	Norwegian crowns	
	7.3150/3200	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	430.00/430.50	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Early selective demand gave way to pre-hedge profit-taking and prices closed barely steady. The All Ordinaries Index closed up 0.9 at 1,641.6.

TOKYO — Prices closed lower in a weak market caused by technical Monday dullness and lack of fresh buying incentives. The Nikkei index fell 130.24 to 28,079.18.

HONG KONG — Prices fell in lacklustre trading on concern about further increases in local interest rates. The Hang Seng Index lost 15.61 to 2,564.14.

SINGAPORE — The market closed marginally lower in lethargic trading following Tokyo's easier close. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 5.77 to 1,075.73.

BOMBAY — Institutional buyers remained active and shares made widespread gains although prices retreated from early highs.

FRANKFURT — Prices were easier in thin, directionless trading. Dull business in Tokyo and New York failed to provide looked-for leads. The Real-Time Dax 30-share was down 2.79 at 1,167.99.

ZURICH — The market closed slightly higher, supported by the firm dollar. The All-Share Swiss Index gained 3.8 to 900.6.

PARIS — Prices were slightly easier in very slow trade and only buying of isolated stocks buoyed the otherwise desultory market. The 50-share bourse indicator fell by 0.10 per cent.

LONDON — Prices drifted lower in very quiet trading. Dealers said the market was nervous ahead of Thursday's release of British trade figures for July. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was down 13.7 at 1,830.6.

NEW YORK — Blue chips showed little movement in a generally depressed and uninspired market. One dealer said the market was in the mid-August doldrums. The Dow was down six at 2,010.

## Farmers received JD 1.8m in ACC loans in first half of '88

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) has endorsed JD 1.8 million in loans granted to local farmers in the first six months of 1988.

The ACC board, after a meeting held under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture Marwan Humud, said in a statement the loans had been given to 514 projects.

## British Airways to switch Amman flights to Gatwick

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Airways (BA) routes between the Queen Alia International Airport and London are to be redirected from Heathrow to Gatwick airport as part of efforts to increase the volume of BA traffic at Gatwick by 20 per cent by the Middle of 1989.

The boosts to BA operations at Gatwick will be achieved by a new strategy involving transfers of routes and aircraft from Heathrow, plus increase in capacity and frequency on existing Gatwick operations.

## Iran, France negotiate food-for-oil deal

By Laurent Houssay  
Reuter

PARIS — Iran is negotiating a food-for-oil deal with France aimed at restocking its war-ravaged larder but the deal has been slashed in size and France will in theory maintain its embargo on buying Iranian oil, according to French trade sources.

The sources said talks "at the highest level" were currently taking place between Teheran and Louis Dreyfus S.A., the biggest trader of French grains, which is based in Paris.

Officials at the French Trade Ministry confirmed the negotiations were taking place, but said they could not comment on the terms of the deal. Dreyfus itself

remained silent.

The deal involves a straight barter of Iranian crude oil for European cereals and meat, two commodities Iran is desperately short of after eight years of war with Iraq, the sources said.

France has been expected to lift a 11-month embargo on Iranian oil products ever since full diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored in July.

When a 12-man Iranian delegation first visited Paris soon after ties were restored to discuss a possible deal, market speculation put the agreement at 500 million barrels of oil, worth \$7.5 billion. But the latest trade estimates are that the deal covers a more modest five million barrels, worth

\$75 million.

Even if the deal goes through, France's oil embargo will remain in force — at least on paper, according to trade sources.

They said Dreyfus and Iran were trying to find an elegant way of countervailing the ban without breaking the law. This could involve sending the Iranian oil to a third country from where it could be reexported, they said.

The Iranian embassy in Paris was not available for comment. In June 1987, just before the embargo was imposed, Iran was France's main crude supplier, providing 719,000 tonnes of its five million tonnes of total oil imports for the month.

The markets have been buzzing with rumours of an oil deal ever since France and Iran reestablished ties after the last French hostages were released from Lebanon.

In exchange Dreyfus could supply between 400,000 and 500,000 tonnes of breadmaking wheat and meat slaughtered and prepared in the traditional Muslim fashion to meet Iranian requirements, the sources said.

Reporters in Tehran said prices were rocketing on the black market because of stringent rationing and government price fixing, and there has been growing pressure on the Iranian authorities to ease the crisis.

The conflict with Iraq has left Iran's economy in tatters, with vital products such as meat, butter, cheese, rice and eggs in short supply.

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A scene from the devastation caused near the Nepalese capital of Kathmandu by Sunday's earthquake.

## Indian quake claims over 900

KATHMANDU (R) — The death toll from the most devastating earthquake to strike the India-Nepal border in more than half a century passed 900 Monday, officials said.

Minister of State for Home (Interior) Affairs Niranjan Thapa told a Kathmandu press conference 450 Nepalis were known to have died in Sunday's earthquake that measured a powerful 6.7 on the open-ended Richter Scale.

"There may be many more," he said. "Offers of foreign aid would be most welcome," he added, without giving details of what help was needed in the poor mountain kingdom where communications, transport and health facilities are poor.

In the north Indian state of Bihar, officials said at least 450 people died and towns near the frontier epicentre were devastated.

As in Kathmandu, the officials said the toll would rise as rescue workers, hampered by monsoon rains that have lashed the region for nearly two months, dug beneath the rubble.

The Bihar officials said unofficial reports reaching Patna, the state capital, suggested at least

650 people were killed. In Kathmandu, Home Ministry sources put the current death toll at 550.

Both governments ordered an all-out rescue operation, calling in the army and air force helicopters to help.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ordered a team of surgeons to Bihar, then went to Patna for talks with state leaders before flying to the devastated region by helicopter.

Both houses of parliament in New Delhi observed two minutes of silence in homage to the victims of the worst earthquake to hit the border region since 1934, when 11,000 people died.

Wild tremors were felt as far west as the Indian capital New Delhi but most damage came in a 800 kilometre belt from the historic city of Bhaktapur, near the Nepali capital in the Kathmandu Valley, to the Bangladesh port of Chittagong.

The quake killed seven people in Bhaktapur and damaged ancient houses with intricately carved woodwork for which the city is famous. The worst devastation was in the Himalayan foothills of southeastern Nepal and the Bihar plain below them.

## Gdansk joins mounting Polish strike

GDANSK, Poland (Agencies) — Several hundred workers went on strike Monday in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, as labour unrest over legalisation of the banned trade union spread.

Riot police sealed off the shipyard in the northern city just after the strike began.

Port workers told reporters two of the five sections of the Gdansk Port had gone on strike and work had stopped at the city's separate northern port.

A strike committee spokeswoman said a strike also began Monday at the Salowa Wola steel mill that employs about 18,000 workers some 200 kilometres south of Warsaw.

She said by telephone from inside the plant that up to 2,000 workers were on strike.

The report could not immediately be officially confirmed. Transport and port workers were already on strike in the city, about 400 kilometres northwest of Warsaw.

Western diplomats in Warsaw

said the unrest, which has also hit 10 coal mines in the south, was the worst since nationwide stoppages which severely disrupted Poland in 1980.

The diplomats said fewer people were on strike than during a wave of unrest in April and May, which was triggered by sharp price increases, but the latest strikes were more widespread and seemed more serious.

A strike leader told reporters outside the Lenin shipyard that several hundred workers had downed tools after a strike committee gathered them at 7 a.m.

Reporters saw workers marching through the shipyard with Solidarity banners and chanting "there is no freedom without Solidarity." The strikers manned all the shipyard's gates.

They were greeted enthusiastically

by supporters outside the shipyard. Some supporters kissed the strikers through one of the iron gates.

Riot police sealed off the shipyard, which employs about 12,000 men, and removed several dozen onlookers.

Strikers said Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who works as an electrician at the shipyard, was inside with them.

Aljozy Szablewski, head of the Lenin Shipyard Strike Committee, said: "The situation in the whole shipyard is under the control of the strikers."

"We will end (the strike) only after we get Solidarity and then we will make real reforms in this poor country," he said.

The latest unrest, which began last Tuesday when about 3,000 workers occupied the southern Manifest Lipowcy coal mine near the Czechoslovak border, has badly affected Poland's vital coal mining industry. At least 10 collieries are on strike.

The strikers are demanding recognition of Solidarity, which

emerged from strikes in 1980 which centred largely on Gdansk. The union was suppressed after martial law was declared in December 1981.

Reports that several plants were on strike in other parts of the country could not immediately be confirmed.

Members of a strike committee representing workers in Szczecin said railway workers in the city had joined the strike. Officials were not available to comment.

Activists in Szczecin and Jastrebie, a southern town where four mines are not working, greeted the news that the Lenin Shipyard had joined the strike with delight.

The spokesman said the government would issue a statement Monday night.

Walesa offered Sunday to delay calling a strike at the Lenin Shipyard if the government agreed to hold talks on settling the dispute. The appeal was ignored.

"I wanted to avoid strikes," he said. "We shouldn't be striking."

We should be working. But there was no other choice. We are still waiting for serious talks."

Walesa told reporters: "Solidarity is needed in these difficult times to fight for reforms, design them and then introduce them. Nobody will be able to do this without Solidarity."

He was wearing the familiar badge depicting an image of the Black Madonna — the most revered shrine of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland — and a Solidarity badge on his jacket lapel. He wore these badges throughout the strikes in 1980.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a top Walesa adviser, told reporters Walesa wanted talks with the government.

"The time is ripe to lift the article in the labour law banning pluralism. Whoever says no to that should listen to the factories where we have a real plebiscite for trade union pluralism," Mazowiecki said.

## Dole predicts Quayle debate will hurt Bush

WASHINGTON (R) — Senate Republican leader Robert Dole said Sunday that the flap over vice-presidential candidate Dan Quayle will persist longer than his campaign managers think and hurt the Republicans' chances in November.

But Dole also said that while he did not consider Quayle the best qualified candidate to serve as George Bush's running mate, he expects the 41-year-old Indiana Senator to grow into the job.

"I'd assume you can find better qualified people," the veteran Kansas Senator said when asked if Quayle was the best of the candidates considered by Bush.

Dole opposed Bush in the Republican primaries. After losing

he was widely considered a front-runner for the number two spot on the party's ticket.

Since Bush chose Quayle as his running mate in a surprise move last Tuesday his campaign has been dogged by questions about the junior Senator's service in the mostly home-service National Guard during the Vietnam War.

Quayle, heir to Indiana's most prominent publishing empire, has acknowledged using family influence to get into a local guard unit in 1969. Critics say he joined up to avoid being sent to Vietnam and possible combat duty.

Dole said Bush's campaign chairman, James Baker, told him Saturday the Quayle controversy was losing steam and that "unless



Robert Dole

there's something else that hasn't been uncovered, that it's pretty well behind them."

But taking odds with Baker, Dole said in a television interview: "I think it's going to last a while."

## Thousands march through Prague demanding reform

PRAGUE (AP) — Police used force to disperse demonstrators after thousands of people marched through the capital, many chanting demands for reforms on the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Baton-wielding police fired tear gas and charged the protesters with dogs about two hours after the crowd began marching through the city Sunday. The March had dwindled from an estimated 10,000 to about 1,000 when police moved in, beating at least two people.

The march through the city was the largest protest to mark the invasion anniversary since 1969.

After it was over, riot police lined the center of the vast Wenceslas Square where the march began. Police moved through the square, urging bystanders to clear to the side and were seen detaining at least two people.

In Moscow, hundreds of police and national guard troops broke up a crowd of about 500 people Sunday when they chanted "Prague, Prague, Prague" in memory of the Kremlin-led invasion by thousands of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops Aug. 20-21, 1968.

"Peace activists collected hundreds of signatures on a petition demanding a Soviet troop withdrawal, free elections, the aboli-

tion of censorship, release of political prisoners and human rights in Czechoslovakia.

At about 7:30 p.m. (1730 GMT), a chant of "freedom, freedom" went up in the crowd, as hundreds of people around the square looked on.

The chanters started to move down the kilometre-long square, waving the red, blue and white Czechoslovak flag. They were joined by thousands of onlookers, and chants of "long live freedom," "truth will prevail" and "in unity is strength" resounded.

Many also chanted the name of Alexander Dubcek, who as Czechoslovak Communist Party leader instituted the "Prague Spring" reforms later quashed by the invasion.

The marchers headed for the old town square, a traditional rallying point for Czechs. A light police cordon circled that square's statue of Jan Hus, a Protestant reformer who was executed in 1415 as a heretic.

The official news agency CTK issued a brief report Sunday night on the protest in Prague, noting that "disturbing actions" occurred. The report said about 200 people gathered in pouring rain on Wenceslas Square to discuss the need for more freedom in Czechoslovakia.

## Rangoon in turmoil again

BANGKOK (R) — Protesters demanding an end to one-party rule in Burma marched through the capital Rangoon and other cities Monday, chanting and waving banners in defiance of troops, diplomats and other residents said.

The sources, contacted from Bangkok by telephone, said there were unconfirmed reports of shooting on the outskirts of the northern town of Mandalay when monks, students and workers tried to travel to Rangoon to join rallies there.

The resurgence of protest after a week's pause showed people were not satisfied with the appointment of Maung Maung, a

civilian but long-time member of the military-led government, as Socialist Party leader and president Friday, diplomats said.

"It looks more and more as if everyone is involved now," one diplomat in Rangoon said as he watched crowds of people form, break up and reform, streaming

through streets in the capital. Demonstrations began at Rangoon General Hospital, which has become a rallying point for resistance. Some 20,000 people had gathered there by noon, cheering fiery speeches by students and older professionals.

The diplomats said although rallies were breaking out in many

parts of the city, two distinct groups appeared to be forming — one of students and one of professional people, including writers, lawyers and medical staff.

People were wearing their professional clothes, with lawyers in court robes, firemen in uniforms, doctors in white jackets.

"The whole of the western side of the old city, where the hospital is, has been sealed off now," one diplomat said.

Protesters were also massing by the big red brick government ministries building in the grid-iron pattern of tree-lined streets built by the British during the colonial period, he said.

## Korean talks remain stalled

PANMUNJOM, Korea (AP) — South and North Korea were deadlocked Monday after a third round of talks on a non-aggression agreement and the Olympics, with no word on whether negotiations would resume.

The two sides again refused to make any major changes in their positions and blamed each other for blocking progress. The North is demanding to be made a co-host of the Olympics, while the South insists that the North drop its demand and participate normally in the games in Seoul, South Korea's capital.

The meeting — between five-member delegations of lawmakers from each side — was held in the Panmunjom building at the Panmunjom truce site straddling

the demilitarized zone which divides the two countries. Earlier meetings were held Friday and Saturday.

Monday's meeting ended after more than two hours when the two sides said the talks were deadlocked. The South Korean delegation returned to Seoul.

Its chief delegate, Park Kyu, indicated there may be no further talks until after the Olympic games, due to start Sept. 17. North Korean chief delegate Chon Kum Chol accused the South of blocking progress, charging that the Seoul government was not interested in reuniting the divided Korean peninsula.

"South Korea's attitude is anti-unification," he told reporters. "Their direction and way of

thinking is mistaken."

South Korea called for urgent talks to be held in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang from Aug. 29 to focus solely on trying to resolve the Olympic issue while there was still time. The Olympics begin Sept. 17 and Sept. 2 is the entry deadline for athletes.

"I must say the Olympic issue is an urgent and important question and both sides agree that the question should be resolved before the end of August," Park said.

But Chon said separate talks on the Olympics were unacceptable. He said the North wanted joint discussion of the Olympics and the non-aggression issue.

## Winds of peace change moods in Namibia

By Pascal Fletcher  
Reuter

RUACANA FALLS, Namibia — South African, Angolan and Cuban officers, at war barely two weeks ago, joked and traded uniform caps as souvenirs as they met to discuss ways of monitoring their ceasefire.

"The hostilities are over... otherwise we wouldn't be here doing this," Angolan Colonel Antonio Jose Maria, the leader of the Angolan-Cuban delegation, said.

"We are confident... a good beginning usually means a good end," the stocky, bespectacled Jose Maria told Reuters.

South African officers declined to give interviews but said they were happy with the progress of the meeting.

"We're serious about this," one said. The meeting was the third in a week of a military commission set up to implement an agreement that provides for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola by Sept. 1.

The deal, still incomplete, also envisages withdrawal of Cuba's estimated 50,000 troops

from Angola and proposes that on Nov. 1 the United Nations should begin guiding the neighbouring South African-ruled territory of Namibia to its long-delayed independence.

Senior Angolan and Cuban army officers, unescorted and carrying only sidearms, met unarmed South African officers Friday in a tent within sight of Ruacana Falls, a few hundred metres inside Namibia.

"It's good to see you people again... I hope we can continue the same good spirit of our last two meetings (on Monday and Tuesday)," South African Colonel David Moore said through an interpreter as he welcomed the visitors.

The officers faced each other across a four-sided arrangement of tables which had as decoration in its middle a cavalry saddle set among straw bales.

Most of the day was spent ironing out Portuguese and Spanish translations of documents setting up a joint ceasefire monitoring commission. Both sides said the ceasefire was holding.

The joint commission is expected to ratify the ceasefire documents Monday, two days before South African, Angolan and Cuban negotiators meet in the Congolese capital Brazzaville.

The Brazzaville talks will aim to fill in the major remaining blank spaces in the peace agreement — the timing of Namibia's independence and the Cuban departure.

In the mess tent of the conference camp, the plain brown uniforms of the South Africans mingled with the brown and green camouflage tunics of the Angolans and Cubans as they shared a lunch of salads and cold South African specialties — droewors (dried sausage) and biltong (dried meat) — with South African wine, beer and soft drinks.

Conversation in English, Portuguese and Spanish ranged from chat about families, sport and holidays to discussion about army rations and anecdotes about the 13-year-old conflict. "What kind of sport do you like?" Moore asked Jose Maria.

"I'm a football player myself," the Angolan colonel re-

plied. Before leaving, the Angolans presented the South Africans with fist-sized medallions commemorating the Angolan armed forces.

Some of the officers traded military caps and the Angolans and Cubans, escorted to their helicopters by South African troops on powerful motorcycles, carried off bottles of choice South African wine.

South Africa's last major battle against the Angolan-Cuban forces occurred June 27 around the Calueque dam on the Cunene River border.

Since then, an Angolan major remarked light-heartedly, "it's been more or less all peace and love."

Jose Maria said the military balance had tipped sharply against South Africa in the last six months.

A rapid push down to the border's western sector in Cunene province forced the South Africans back into Namibia by the end of June, although they remained inside

around Cuito Cuanavale. In just four months, Cuban and Angolan engineers built a major airstrip at Cahama 120 kilometres north of the Namibian border.

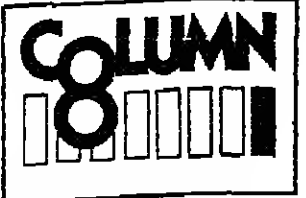
About a dozen sleek, dun-coloured MiG-23 fighters now nestle in high-sided sand bunkers among twin asphalt runways at Cahama.

Another airstrip is being built at Xangongo, 80 kilometres north of the Namibian frontier, giving the Angolans and Cubans a widening edge of air superiority in southern Angola.

Questions still remain about the future of the Angolan rebel group UNITA, backed by South Africa, and the Namibian Nationalist group SWAPO, supported by Angola.

UNITA, which also receives military aid from the United States, says it will continue its guerrilla war against Angola's Soviet- and Cuban-backed government.

SWAPO says its guerrillas will observe a ceasefire in Namibia from Sept. 1, pending implementation of the U.N. independence plan.



## Expedition finds ancient helmet

MOSCOW (AP) — A bronze helmet thought to be from the time of Alexander the Great, about 2,300 years ago, has been unearthed in a Ukrainian village by a museum expedition, the newspaper TRUD said Saturday. The helmet was found in a hill in the village of Kouskiye Razdory by an expedition from a museum in Zaporozhye, an industrial city north of the Ukraine's Black Sea coast, the newspaper said. "The helmet is made from goldish bronze, is hemispheric and well preserved," it said. The report did not say whether it is thought to have any connection to the conqueror, who lived from 356-323 B.C.

## Willis, Moore name new baby

LOS ANGELES (AP) — "Moonlighting" star Bruce Willis and actress Demi Moore named their day-old daughter Rumer Glenn, a spokesman for Willis says. "The infant and her mother were fine. Paul Bloch said. "Both are fine and back home (in Kentucky) and Bruce is already back at work," he said. The 3.66-kilogram girl was delivered at a Paducah, Kentucky, hospital. Willis, 33, and Moore, 25, were married in November 1987 and live in California. Moore recently joined Willis on location in Kentucky, where Willis is filming "In Country," described as a portrait of a family struggling to heal the wounds of the Vietnam War.

## Slow-speed chase

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A drunken man stole a steamroller and led police deputies on a slow-speed chase during which the road flattener clipped parked cars before crashing to a halt, authorities said. Rudolph Soria, 28, was first spotted aboard the steamroller by two Sheriff's deputies on patrol. Deputy John McQuarrie said. "It did not look like the man's personal vehicle and it did not look like the street needed straightening," McQuarrie said. The two deputies followed the stolen roller as it moved at five miles an hour. California highway patrol officers joined in the pursuit and watched as the steamroller hit two or three parked cars before crashing into a building 10 minutes later. Soria fell off and suffered a cut to his head, authorities said.

## Trigere teases Fairchild in ad

NEW YORK (AP) — Feisty designer Pauline Trigere is kicking off a new advertising campaign with a letter that teases powerful Fairchild publications chief John B. Fairchild. "After all these years, and so many terrific collections — is it really over between us? The 75-year-old Paris-born designer asks. "You don't call. You don't write. I still love you." The advertisement, to appear in the New York Times magazine and in several national fashion magazines, is Trigere's response to being left out of the influential trade paper Women's Wear Daily, which critiques designer collections.

## Champion pigs

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Champion pigs are certainly no lightweight. For example there is the Chief, a Berkshire pig who weighs 503.5 kilograms. The Indiana state fair calls him the world's largest hog. The champ's owner, Bob M. Corbett of Ohio, collected \$250 for the title and \$100 because the champion was more than 453.6 kilograms. He also received a plaque. The reserve champion weighed only 2.26 kilograms less. Monica and David Lamb of Indiana collected \$200 and a plaque for their entry named Oscar.

## 'Last Emperor' opens in Peking

PEKING (AP) — "The Last Emperor" opened in Peking Sunday to sell-out crowds, but reaction among the all-Chinese audience to the Oscar-winning movie was less than enthusiastic. The historical drama of the life of China's last emperor, Puyi, will officially premiere Sept. 27 in Peking. Two Peking theatres, the Capital and Huadu, Sunday began showing a 10-day special run of the movie to capacity crowds. The Chinese audiences, usually noisy during movies, were relatively quiet for most of the film. Scenes of zealous Red guards marching counter-revolutionaries through the streets during the ultra-leftist 1966-76 Cultural Revolution prompted a loud buzz and some laughter to pass through the theatre. Some joined in with the singing and chanting.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

### Afghan rebels capture key base

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan rebels have captured an important army base near the southern city of Kandahar after a three-month battle, rebel sources in Pakistan said Sunday. The rebels took the Baba Wali base in the Arghandab mountains eight kilometres north of the city Saturday morning, capturing six tanks and nearly 300 light and heavy guns, they said. The sources, speaking by telephone from the Pakistani city of Quetta, said the rebel victory had brought the fall of Kandahar closer.

### Peru guerrillas kill 17

AYACUCHO, Peru (AP) — Shining Path guerrillas executed 17 peasants and plundered and burned 40 huts in two rural villages after accusing some residents of collaborating with the government, the Peruvian marines said. About 100 guerrillas occupied the hamlets of Sanabamba and Hueshuc, 60 kilometres north of Ayacucho. They committed the killings Thursday, the marines announced Sunday. Witnesses said that the guerrillas kidnapped 30 children between 6 and 14 years old. A marine platoon intercepted the guerrillas, wounding six and killing one of them. The children were released, the marine spokesman said.

### Botha to visit shantytown

CAPE TOWN (R) — President P.W. Botha is to visit crossroads, one of South Africa's poorest and most violent black shantytowns, Friday. The state bureau for information said Monday the 72-year-old president would travel to crossroads near Cape Town to open an employment centre. It will be only the third time Botha has visited a black township since becoming head of state in 1978. About 100 people were killed and 60,000 made homeless in June 1986 when crossroads, a maze of wood and corrugated iron shacks, was devastated by battles between anti-government radicals and conservative vigilantes.

### Kenyans observe Kenyatta's death

NAIROBI (AP) — Kenyans Monday observed the 10th anniversary of the death of Jomo Kenyatta, the man who led the country from British colonial rule 25 years ago. The anniversary is not a public holiday and there was little fanfare. President Daniel Arap Moi, who succeeded Kenyatta as leader of this east African country, laid a wreath at Kenyatta's mausoleum near the parliament building.

### U.S. seizes 2 tonnes of cocaine

NEW YORK (R) — A drug task force seized more than 2,040 kilograms of pure cocaine worth an estimated \$400 million — stuffed in bags labelled "just say no" — in New York City's biggest cocaine bust ever, officials said Sunday. They said law enforcement agents, raiding a Queens flat Saturday night, also seized \$2 million in cash and arrested four people, including a man they described as the New York head of one of the world's most powerful cocaine trafficking groups, the Cali Cartel of Colombia.